

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

HENRY R. WEST,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union of states none may sever;
A union of labor, a union of lands,
And the FLAG OF OUR UNION FOREVER."

Address all letters:
"THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY,"
Woodfield,
Monroe County, Ohio.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

18th and 19th Senatorial District.

For Senators,
HON. GEO. W. CRITES,
of Tuscarawas County.
HON. WM. LAWRENCE,
of Guernsey County.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Representative,

HENRY LYONS.

Clerk,

ASHER OKEY.

Auditor,

HENRY R. MUELMAN.

Treasurer,

CYRUS E. MILLER.

Sheriff,

LOUIS SULLBERGER.

Commissioner,

ALEXANDER HARMAN.

Infantry Director,

FREDERICK STOEHR.

Coroner,

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Ex-Premier GLADSTONE announces

that he will not retire from politics.

It appears that Russia is quietly

siding with parties in the dominion of

Afghanistan. England protests, of

course, but Russia steadily pushes on

toward India and an outlet to the

ocean.

A PECULIARITY of funerals in Lincoln

Maine, is the prejudice of the people

against black. The Lewiston Journal

correspondent says: "Nearly all the

people who have died during the last

ten years have been buried in colored

caskets. Light blue," he says, "is the

favorite tint for children, and orange for

old people."

Koblo Co. Republican.

Dr. Dorr, of Carlisle, who was a Dem

ocratic candidate for Senator at the New

Jersey Convention, did not get

there. Democratic Conventions in a Dis

trict with 3,500 majority never hurt a

German to nominate. They only an

swer when a forlorn hope is to be led.

Bro. COLEY that is a pretty picture,

but we shall proceed to spoil it. Mr.

CRITES, one of the nominees, is a Ger

man, and, by the way, was nominated by

seclusion.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is disappointing

the "apollis" element in the party by his

steadfast refusal to remove office-holders

because Democrats want their places.

Where it is made plain that they have

been active in politics and used their po

sibilities to advance the interests of the

Republican party he does not hesitate to

act promptly. The people of the country

try endorse this policy, however much

the "office-beggars" may cry out against

it. In this connection we invite atten

tion to an article from the New York

Herald, published elsewhere in this issue.

Baltimore Tribune.

Secretary of State Walker, of West

Virginia, has issued a certificate of in

corporation to "The Baltimore Gas and

Oil Company," a corporation formed for

the purpose of mining, excavating, bor

ing and drilling for oil or gas, or for

both, with power to lease or otherwise

secure all such lands as may be neces

sary or convenient for such purposes,

and the right to lay down, own, main

tain or lease such pipe lines as may be

necessary or convenient in its business.

The principal office is to be in Wheel

ing, and the charter is to expire on the

29th of June, 1904. Seven hundred dol

lars has been subscribed to the capital stock,

of which amount the sum of \$70 has

been paid in. The stock is divided into

shares of \$100 each, and is held by B.

W. Mohrman, two shares, A. W. Voegt

ly, S. O. Conmish, D. B. Cratty, J. T.

Adams, one share each.

Tossed on a Steer's Horns.

COLUMBUS, June 30.—About noon to

day, as a driver was driving some Tex

as cattle through the streets, one became

unmanageable, and running madly

through the streets upon an uncom

bly and knocked a man down, injur

ing him slightly. The mad animal jump

ed a high picket fence into the State

House yard and chased Philip Vogel

heim around a tree again and again.

Vogelheim finally fell and the steer tried

to give him, but his long horns striking

the ground on either side of him pre

vented. Just as the driver came up the

steer caught Vogelheim and tossed him

over the fence into the street. The steer

was soon afterwards shot.

A Fraud Exposed.

DAVID D. TAYLOR, of the Guernsey Times, a red-hot Republican paper, appears as the apologist and defender of JAS. H. HAMILTON, whom the Democracy of Monroe County decided in Convention, last April, should not again misrepresent them in the Legislature. In his report of the proceedings of the Senatorial Convention TAYLOR says:

"Henry West took the floor and tried to defraud Hamilton, of Monroe county, out of two votes that rightfully belonged to him."

Again:

"Hamilton as a delegate and proxy-holder was entitled to four votes, as Chairman Wilkins subsequently ruled, upon an examination of his credentials. No more shameful piece of chicanery was ever perpetrated than this attempt of West and Driggs to put the gag on the Monroe delegation and deprive the Hon. Mr. Hamilton of his rightful votes."

We did challenge Mr. HAMILTON's right to cast the two votes of Lee township and were right in so doing. In the Monroe county caucus at 11 o'clock HAMILTON was present and did not claim to represent Lee, or any other township than Seneca, in which he resides and from which he was a delegate. Lee was unrepresented in the caucus."

In the Convention we challenged HAMILTON's right to cast the two votes of Lee-Mr. GOODWIN and Mr. GOODARD's.

And we were assured that the written proxy handed to Chairman WILKINS by HAMILTON was fraudulent, and was manufactured by Goodwin. There was no attempt "to defraud HAMILTON," but it was rather an attempt to prevent him from foisting a fraudulent proxy upon the Convention."

HAMILTON was not "entitled to four votes," but is entitled to and will receive the contempt of all honest Democrats in Monroe county for his scoundrelly and dishonest action in casting the two votes of Lee township on a fraudulent proxy.

Mr. J. M. GOODWIN informed Mr. Driggs on the 2d inst., that he had not given Mr. HAMILTON his proxy, and that he had no authority to cast his vote or in any manner represent him, as a delegate, in the Convention. And further that he was satisfied that Mr. JAS. GOODARD, the other delegate from Lee, had not authorized HAMILTON to cast his vote or given him his proxy.

HAMILTON, by his duplicity and practice of dishonest methods at the convention, has convinced all Democrats in this county, except a half dozen who aid and abet his race, that he is entirely destitute of that morality and honesty that entitle a man to the respect of honorable men.

D. D. TAYLOR is the proper person to apologize for and defend such a character.

The Democracy of Monroe county repudiate all such characters and spurn them as being beneath the contempt of scavengers.

PROHIBITIONISTS NAME LEONARD.

The Ohio Prohibitionists Name Their Standard Bearer.

SPRINGFIELD, July 2.—The State Prohibition Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in the Wigwam. The following named persons were elected as permanent officers: President, B. S. Higley, of Mahoning; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Woodbridge, of Portage; First Assistant, Z. C. Payne, of Franklin; Second Assistant, Erasmus D. Lewis, of Trumbull. The President addressed the Convention at length. The Rev. M. D. Dunton nominated for Governor the Rev. A. B. Leonard, D. D., of Springfield, following the nomination with an address. The Rev. H. A. Thompson, of Oberlin University, seconded the nomination, and Dr. Leonard was nominated by acclamation. A committee was appointed to inform him of the fact and to escort him to the Wigwam. On his arrival he was presented to the Convention, was greeted with applause and proceeded to deliver an address of acceptance.

The ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Prof. W. G. Frost, of Lorain County; Supreme Judge, Geo. L. Stewart, of Huron County; Treasurer, John B. Deane, of Stark County; Attorney General, A. T. Cleveland, of Clinton County; Board of Public Works, J. S. Neville, of Hardin County.

THE PLATFORM.

demands a prohibition amendment and opposes a license tax for the regulation of the liquor traffic. Resists the friends of prohibition should not be controlled by either of the old parties, because both have shown themselves subservient to the liquor interests. It declares the rum power must be destroyed by the friends of the law, and especially to that purpose. It describes the two wings of the great liquor party, one as advocating license and the other taxation and regulation of the liquor traffic, leaving no loyal citizens any alternative to join the Prohibition party. It favors moral civilization, full protection to ballot; wants divorce based on divine law; expresses sympathy for the negro race; opposes violent changes in tariff; endorses the civil government as ordained by God. A resolution of sympathy with Gen. Grant was adopted. Adjourned.

THEY PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A Young Woman about to be Married, and Two Children Burned at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—A disastrous fire occurred at Nos. 347 and 351 Broadway this morning at 3 o'clock. Mr. Cohen, with his wife and four children, occupied the front rooms. Cohen jumped from the burning building and his wife dropped the children on bedding she had thrown out, and in doing so was slightly burned. Mrs. Rosenberg with her three girls and Miss Rosa Meisel occupied the rear part upstairs. She escaped with her fourteen-year-old daughter, while the two younger children, aged nine and eleven years, and Miss Meisel perished in the flames. Mr. Traw, a traveling man, who boarded with Mrs. Rosenberg, jumped from his window and had his arm broken and face badly cut. He and Miss Meisel were to have been married next Sunday. Mr. Traw was married to a woman he loved and was very devoted to her. The current belief of the citizens and the fire department is that the fire was incendiary origin. The stairs were nearly consumed when the fire was discovered.

LINCOLN AND STANTON.

An Interesting Story Told by Gen. J. B. Fry.

Evening Post.

At last that long-predicted event has really happened—a Confederate soldier has been placed on the pension roll by the Federal Government. Oddly enough, too, the responsibility for this action of the authorities at Washington in 1885 can be traced directly to a special order given by President Lincoln a little more than twenty years ago. On Sunday last Gen. James B. Fry, who was Postmaster of the United States during the rebellion, published in the Tribune a paper giving his reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln. The most interesting features of the article was an account of a contest which he witnessed between Lincoln and Stanton, and of the President's victory over the Secretary. After compulsory military service was resorted to, States and districts often sought to save their own citizens from being drafted into the army by voting honest men to the office. The agent appointed by a county in one of the Middle States, who was supplied with the necessary bounty money, learned that some Confederate prisoners of war at Chicago were about to be released and sent to the army for service against the Indians in the Northwest. The agent thought occurred to the agent that he might pay these prisoners a bounty for doing what they were going to do without any pay at all, and in return have them credited to his county as soldiers furnished by it to the Union army for service against the Confederates. The agent was an acquaintance of Lincoln, and obtained from him an order to have the men credited as desired. Secretary Stanton refused to allow the credits. The agent returned to the President, who reiterated the order, but again without effect. Mr. Lincoln then went in person to Stanton's office. Gen. Fry was called in by Stanton to state the facts in the case—that these men already belonged to the United States, being prisoners of war; that they could not be used against the Confederates; that they had no relation whatever to the county to which it was proposed they should be credited; that it was necessary toward existing troops in our army for Indian service was the Government's release of them as prisoners of war; that to give them bounty and credit them to a county which owed some of its own men for service against the Confederates would waste money and deprive the army of good fighting men. A powerful example of that number of men, etc. After he concluded, Stanton remarked that Lincoln must see, in view of such facts, that his order could not be executed. What followed is thus related by Gen. Fry:

Lincoln sat upon a sofa with his legs crossed, and an illustration of his singular sequel comes hard upon my public mind. In an Atlanta contemporary just received we find copied from the local paper published at Jonesboro, Clayton county, an "item" stating that Brooks Thomas of that county had just received a postal card from Washington announcing that his pension claim had been favorably passed upon, and the money would be forwarded in a few days. "Mr. Thomas," says the Jonesboro paper, "was a brave and good Confederate soldier, and during the war was captured and placed in prison. He saw to stay in prison would result in death, so he took the oath of allegiance and was sent to the North to be freed. He remained in the hospital until the end of the war. Mr. Thomas will draw \$80 per year for each year since the war—Principal and interest amount to about \$3,000, besides a pension of \$90 a year during his or his wife's lifetime, and he is also entitled to a land bounty of a lot of land."

There would seem to be no question that Thomas is one of the very party referred to by Gen. Fry, as to whom the controversy between Lincoln and Stanton arose, and that he owes his pension to the personal act of Lincoln himself. That two bits of history which at first together so exactly should come out simultaneously is as extraordinary as it is interesting. Gen. Fry might well follow the matter up a step further by letting the country know what particular "county in one of the Middle States" Thomas represents on the pension roll, and how many other there are who are entitled to what may be called these special Lincoln pensions. It is pleasant to learn that Thomas, who is described as "a poor, honest, hard-working man," says the first thing he will do with his fortune is to pay his debts, and then he will educate his children.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicville, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with long fever and chills, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles, found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of 48 lbs."

Call at R. W. Pope's Drug Store

and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles \$1.00.

The Banner of the Cross says:

A clergyman of St. Louis finds that on a recent Sunday in that city 10,000 people went to church, while 40,000 went to Buffalo Bill's show, 20,000 to base ball games, 20,000 to beer-gardens, and 5,000 to hear B. J. Gerroll. Old Buffalo Bill must be loose in that town."

Castor Oil.

One of the chief uses of which castor oil is now put is that of dressing and softening leather for boots. It was formerly used for dosing children whose stomachs were disordered. And the awful dose was given by the mother, forcing children Brown's Iron Bitters, which tones the stomach, regulates digestion, and imparts strength to the whole body. Brown's Iron Bitters is incomparably better than castor oil, and more pleasant to take.

Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.

A President With Backbone.

It remains to speak of the President's own attitude toward this business of the offices.

Mr. Cleveland is a man of clear head and strong will. He is a democrat, and it would scarcely be extravagant to say that he is a bigoted democrat. He believes in a civil self-government; in the least possible interference of the government, federal or State, with the people; in minimizing as far as it can be done the sphere of action of the federal government; in rigid economy in public expenditures and in strict enforcement of all laws whether they are good or bad.

And he believes that public officers are the servants of the people. One of his admonitions to men appointed to country post offices is:—"Don't let me hear of your Post Office being a place where a woman is a child and a man is a dog, or where a man opposed to you in politics or anything else is not as pleasantly treated as any one else."

He abhors the partisan use of offices as dangerous to the safety of our institutions, and it is as well for all office-holders to understand that he is not only one of the greatest evils, and if not rooted out will be one of the most serious perils to the peace of the country.

"That man you've just appointed to a good democratic and has been a faithful worker in the party," said a Congressman to the President recently.

"All right," said Mr. Cleveland, "I have reason to hope that he will be a capable and honest man in the place; but, as you're his friend, you'd better warn him that if I catch him misusing that place in any way for party purposes I'll dip him out as quick as lightning, or as quick as I'll dip out a rebel for doing that. I will not have it told him to remember that."

A PAINSTAKING PRESIDENT.

There was probably never before so painstaking a President in the matter of appointments to office. He has taken up his time with personal appeals he is often sharp and sometimes rough, for he does not conceal his contempt for the Herald called the "dirty little brigade of office-beggars." But he examines with unflinching patience all the applications and recommendations for office, and he has done this for the last year. He is a man who has done his duty and has not been partisan in office. It is his belief that for the good of the country the federal offices should be as few as possible, and that they ought to be as equally divided between the two parties as possible; that all parties should be equally eligible for office, and that no one should be in office who is not a man of high character and high ability. He is a man who has done his duty and has not been partisan in office. It is his belief that for the good of the country the federal offices should be as few as possible, and that they ought to be as equally divided between the two parties as possible; that all parties should be equally eligible for office, and that no one should be in office who is not a man of high character and high ability.

A GREAT DANGER AVERTED.

The evil and danger which President Cleveland has set himself to remedy and avert was well described and not at all overdrawn by Mr. Tilden in his letter to the Cincinnati Convention of 1880. He wrote:

"The immense growth of the means of corrupt influence over the ballot box which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the Executive and legislative branches has already become a present evil and a great danger, tending to make elections irresponsible to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change rulers, and enabling the men holding the machinery of government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my object here to bring the opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass in order to retain a majority at the election."

And he put this question, as one to be considered by all good citizens: "Whether this should be a government by the people, through their elected officers, or a government by discarded servants bold enough to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my object here to bring the opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass in order to retain a majority at the election."

During the electoral struggle of 1876-7, at a time when it seemed probable here in Washington that Mr. Tilden would enter on his second term as President, and would have possession of the Executive and legislative branches, and that he was determined to resist the pressure for wholesale and indiscriminate removals. Your correspondent was present at a private meeting of prominent democratic Senators at that time, at which these gentlemen, being informed of Mr. Tilden's intentions in this matter, the office, agreed among themselves that immediately on his being declared the President they would stand fast in his determination to make removals only for cause, and pleading themselves as Senators, who would have to go on in action, to give him their utmost and united support in this policy, and as individuals to discourage in every way any attempt to secure a general sweep of the offices."

There was at that time no civil service law, nor had public sentiment been awakened as it has since been, to the enormity and danger to the country of a "spoils" policy. But these Senators had seen it grow up under General Grant, and knew that it must be checked, and they were ready to help Mr. Tilden, just as honest and true democrats are now helping Mr. Cleveland.

SHORT WHEAT CROP.

Discouraging Reports From All Parts of the Country.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 25.—Special crop reports from Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, to the American Seed House, of this city, gathered by correspondents in every county, show that the very best wheat-producing areas do not promise more than bread and seed in winter wheat. The first twenty-one days in June were exceeding by trying and areas that were thought good for half a crop are now turning out largely chaff. All estimates of the spring wheat yield at present are idle conjectures. The most conservative estimates point to 10 per cent. decrease as compared with 1894.

Corn is doing fairly. In no State, however, are the prospects above the average. The season has been wet, and the wheat has been wet. East of the Missouri cold and dry. The oat crop is much larger than that of 1894 because large amounts of wheat lands were put into oats. On the whole the season is an average one.

Cambridge Jeffersonian.

The Candidates.

HON. GEORGE W. CRITES.

Hon. George W. Crites, one of the Democratic nominees for State Senator, was born in Canal Dover, where he now lives, on March 9th, 1842. He was given a liberal common school education, and left the Dover High School, when seventeen years of age, to begin teaching. He was a country pedagogue in his native town for several terms, meeting with such success that, before he was yet a man in legal years, he was chosen one of the High School instructors. During his vacations he studied book-keeping and the drug business. In 1867 he gave up teaching and opened a drug store in Canal Dover. He is still engaged in this business, and has been successful. He has never forgotten his duty to the public, and served often as township clerk and treasurer. In 1879 he was chosen to the Legislature, Tuscarawas county being entitled to two members that year. He served with credit and was a candidate for re-election, but his county was then only entitled to one member, and his colleague was nominated. This gentleman was defeated by a Republican. In 1883, Mr. Crites was again nominated and was elected by 1,300 majority. He was the candidate of several members for Speaker, but Jacob C. Yoho, Administrator with the will annexed of Henry Yoho, deceased.

First and final account of Leander Wiley Sr., deceased.

First and final account of the estate of Nathaniel Wiley Sr., deceased.

Third partial account of David McKelvey Guardian of Samuel A. Mary E. and Reason A. Green, minors, final as to Mary E. Green, and final account of C. M. K. Krong Administrator of the estate of Casper Yockey, deceased.

First and final account of Louisa Gaudin Guardian of Elsworth and Harriet Gaudin, minors, final as to Elsworth, a minor.

Second and final account of Justina Mason Guardian of Ida M. Mason, a minor.

Eleventh and final account of William Beardsmore Guardian of Isaac T. Beardsmore, a minor.

Second partial account of Joseph Garard and Jonathan Smith, Administrators, with the will annexed, of the estate of Joseph Ward, deceased.

First and final account of Western Taylor Administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Taylor, deceased.

First partial account of Anna Carrothers and R. F. Yoho, sections of the will of G. W. Carrothers, deceased.

Final account of H. B. Hill late Guardian of Margaret Kelley, an insane person, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

Final account of H. B. Hill, late Guardian of Minnie and George Neuhart, minors, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

Final account of H. B. Hill late Guardian of Andrew Meeker, an imbecile, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

Final account of H. B. Hill late Guardian of Katherine Moore, an imbecile, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

Final account of H. B. Hill, late Trustee of Sherman Byers, a non-resident minor, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

Fifth and final account of Christian Cobs Guardian of Mary Louisa Zimery, a minor.

First and final account of John Groenbacher Administrator with the will annexed of Jacob Groenbacher, deceased.

Second and final account of Philip Rose Executor of the will of Henry J. Rose, deceased.

Second partial account of Isaac Heady Guardian of Albert J. Decker, a minor.

Any person interested may file written objections to said accounts on or before the 12th day of August A. D. 1895, when the same will be finally heard and continued from day to day until disposed of. A. J. FRANKSON, Probate Judge M. C. O., July 7th, 1895.

PROBATE NOTICE.

ACCOUNTS and vouchers have been filed in the Probate Court of Monroe County, Ohio, by the following Administrators, Executors, Guardians and Trustees, to wit:

First and final account of the estate of Nathaniel Wiley Sr., deceased.

Third partial account of David McKelvey Guardian of Samuel A. Mary E. and Reason A. Green, minors, final as to Mary E. Green, and final account of C. M. K. Krong Administrator of the estate of Casper Yockey, deceased.

First and final account of Louisa Gaudin Guardian of Elsworth and Harriet Gaudin, minors, final as to Elsworth, a minor.

Second and final account of Justina Mason Guardian of Ida M. Mason, a minor.

Eleventh and final account of William Beardsmore Guardian of Isaac T. Beardsmore, a minor.

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Final account of H. B. Hill late Guardian of Katherine Moore, an imbecile, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

Final account of H. B. Hill, late Trustee of Sherman Byers, a non-resident minor, by J. B. Hill, Administrator of H. B. Hill, deceased.

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